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Nieboer's classic work on that subject. A final chapter points out the need of a curriculum adapted to the negro's peculiar capacities, but gives more weight to the size of the brain, early closing of the sutures, etc., as compared to the white race, than modern scholars generally allow.

The author is wrong in supposing that all mulattoes have a vicious origin. The tendency to judge the individual mulatto on his merits, regardless of his ancestry, is in line with moral progress. The Almighty visits the sins of the father upon the children through heredity, but it is no business of man's to visit sins upon children; rather man should seek to free children as far as possible from all stigma. To cultivate antagonism toward innocent people for the sins of others is neither noble nor Christian in spirit.

Most southern people agree with Thomas Nelson Page that amalgamation of white and black is declining, and that there is nothing to fear from the increase of mulattoes which is due to the intermarriage of mulattoes and pure negroes. Mr. Shannon's book, however has sufficient merit to deserve the attention of serious students of the negro problem.

JEROME DOWD

NORMAN, OKLA.

Working Girls in Evening Schools. By MARY VAN KLEECK. New York: Survey Associates, 1914. Pp. 252.

This volume on industrial education recounts the attempt of public evening schools in New York City to correlate class instruction with daily occupational needs. The evening school is regarded as a means of supplementing inadequate training and also as an agent for interpreting American institutions to foreign-born working girls. Kinds of occupations, hours of labor, and previous training are matters dealt with. There is a statement of the relation of evening schools to certain aspects of the problem of industrial education.

E. L. TALBERT

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI